The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE
ORGANIZE
EDUCATE

VOL. 16, NO. 38. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926. WHOLE NO. 817.

POLICE THIRD DEGREE INFLICTED ON LABOR

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The widely advertised arrest of several striking carpenters on charges that they assaulted non-unionists is a frame-up.

Two of the accused make affidavit that they signed affidavits of guilt after they had been "beaten unmercifully by the police," and were threatened "with worse than that" if they did not "come clean."

Other charges made against the police are:

That they were threatened with treatment by a "real wrecking crew" in the Hall of Justice basement unless they confessed.

That they were promised probation if they confessed.

That they were not allowed to see members of their families.

That they were denied legal counsel.

That the police offered them all sorts of favors if they would "come clean."

That they were knocked down and unmercifully beaten.

That they feared they would be beaten to death unless they signed a "confession."

President Frank C. MacDonald of the State Building Trades Council has asked Mayor Rolph to order an investigation of the charges of police brutality.

"Organized labor will not stand for men being framed, beaten and railroaded to prison on criminally forced and false confessions," President MacDonald said.

BUILDING CRAFTSMEN REPULSE UNION FOES

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The Landis award, that the anti-union Citizen's Committee has for several years attempted to force on organized building craftsmen, has been given its death blow.

Through an agreement with the Building Construction Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, the leading contractors of this city have pledged to employ only trade unionists.

The Citizen's Committee, backed by powerful interests, tried to block the agreement and used bulldozing tactics to induce contractors to adhere to the Landis award.

"The bankers, particularly the mortgage bankers, threatened contractors with a financial boycott unless they adhered to mandates of the Citizen's Committee," said the Federation News, published by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"Such propaganda had its effect. Unskilled workers were rounded up to fill the places of union mechanics. This proved a costly investment, as the imported men were less skilled and less reliable than men whose homes were here. Gradually the contractors began to break from the Citizen's Committee. A number of successful strikes were called in the Loop district against large contractors who operated under the Landis plan. From that time the fate of the Citizen's Committee was sealed."

INCOME OF BUSINESS BUT ONE WAGE FACTOR

Ottawa, Ontario, Dec. 4.—"It is unfair to consider earnings or the absence of earnings as the basis for wage increases, unless other factors are considered," said David Campbell, member of the railway conciliation board, in dissenting from an award that refused a 6 per cent wage increase to railway conductors and railway trainmen.

"If net income or the lack of net income are a factor to be taken into account," Mr. Campbell said, "we should also consider to what extent these railways have benefitted and are benefitting today from the bountiful concessions in land and money freely given them by this country. It should also be considered that an employer like the Canadian Pacific Railway has assets valued, probably, at $1,000,000,000, against which there exists only $160,000,000 of common stock, and that its replacements and improvements have been and are being paid out of its earning instead of by capital investment, to say nothing of its constantly increasing rest fund.

"The burden of the financial success of any concern must never be thrust upon its employes nor as a denial of their rights."

OWNER OF PATENT BEYOND CONTROL

Washington, Dec. 4.—The owner of a patented article has a monopoly, and he may instruct his agents to charge any price he chooses.

The Supreme Court took this position in the case of the General Electric Company and other concerns that hold patents on incandescent electric lamps.

Retailers, acting as "agents" for the manufacturers, sell the lamps at fixed prices, which makes competition and price cutting impossible.

The government insisted that if the companies are permitted to designate merchants as their "agents," other manufacturers may do likewise and the anti-trust law will be impaired.

The court agreed that the companies had practically developed a monopoly.

"But under the patent law the patentee is given by statute a monopoly of making, using and selling the patented article," the court said.

In upholding the agent scheme the court indicated that if the companies combined with retailers to uphold prices this would be illegal, as the former would go beyond their patent rights.

This is evaded by the companies making the retailers their agents.

BUSINESS MEN WARNED TO SHUN FARM PROBLEM

Washington, Dec. 4.—The United States Chamber of Commerce has been notified that farmers are the best judge of their problems and that a policy of delay by business men "is a game two can play."

Representative Dickinson of Kansas, a leader of the House farm bloc, made this statement when it was announced that the Chamber of Commerce has created a committee to "promote the development of a broad and far-sighted national agricultural policy."

The Kansas lawmaker said the business men intend to filibuster against the passage of a genuine farm relief bill.

RAIL UNION OFFICER DEAD

Cleveland, Dec. 4.—Albert E. King, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen since 1897, died at his home here. He was active in Brotherhood affairs until last October, when he retired.

FASCISM IN ACTION

Members of the government-controlled Fascist trade unions in Italy must subscribe to a $2,000,000,000 loan that Mussolini is attempting to float.

Employers are ordered to advance the money to workers, and the amounts are deducted from their wages.

This hold-up is fundamentally correct—from the Fascist standpoint.

Democracy rests on the theory that governments are instituted to permit men to develop their lives—to protect their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Fascism rests on the theory that the sole purpose of man is to exalt the state.

Man has no natural right under Fascism. He lives for the state. Legislatures are puppets, free speech is denied, the press is silenced, strikes are prohibited, military tribunals supercede civil courts, the government sets wages and workers are told how many government bonds they must buy.

Mussolini is spectacular but not original. He merely megaphones the cry of Louis of France: "I am the state."

MORE COTTON, MORE IGNORANCE; MORE IGNORANCE, MORE COTTON

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 4.—The South is paying a terrific toll for placing its children in cotton fields instead of schools, says the Progressive Farmer.

"Just the other day," says this publication, "we picked up a Southern daily newspaper and found the front page heavily featuring news about the low price of cotton and needed remedies. We then turned to an inside page and found a report of a meeting in one agricultural county in which the farmers had voted against a longer school term because, forsooth, they 'can't spare their children from the fields!'

"Here is the vicious circle that curses the South:

"We keep our children from school in order to make a surplus of cotton—

"And then this surplus of cotton makes prices so low—

"That then we are so poor we can't spare our children time to go to school—

"And so more cotton makes more ignorance, and more ignorance makes more cotton—and so on ad infinitum!

"If the Southern states had had compulsory education laws like those of other states for 40 years, we could have plenty of cotton, could have maintained cotton prices on far higher levels, and could have had a citizenship just as well educated as that in the North or West. In other words, we could have had just as much money and far more knowledge.

"Isn't it high time to quit sacrificing our Southern childhood and Southern intelligence on the altar of 'King Cotton'—and especially when such sacrifice only piles up unwanted surpluses that bring disaster rather than prosperity?"

Union Agreement Held Illegal; Court Protects Low-Wage Plan

Washington, Dec. 4.—A union shop agreement between Chicago carpenters and owners of building lumber mills has been declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court.

Both parties agreed not to handle non-union mill work produced in or out of Illinois.

The Federal District Court upheld the charge that the agreement is "a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce." This was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled that there was no evidence of such a conspiracy, and that the proof "disclosed merely an agreement between defendants whereby union defendants were not to work upon non-union-made mill work."

The Supreme Court reverses the Court of Appeals, and sustains the District Court. Much concern is expressed over low-wage employers who "sold their product in the Chicago market cheaper than local manufacturers who employed union labor could afford to do."

The decision again emphasizes the distinction the Supreme Court makes between a commodity in process of manufacture and when it is being sold or delivered in another state.

The court claims no jurisdiction over workers employed in the manufacture of a commodity, but any interference by workers with the delivery or sale of the finished product in another state is classed as a "conspiracy," and as an interference with interstate commerce.

The right of workers, at the delivery or sale end, to work under any condition they choose is ignored by the court. Their refusal to handle such goods for the reason that such action will lower their living standards, or for any other reason sufficient to themselves, is not considered by the court.

Freedom of action is a "conspiracy" when interstate commerce is involved.

A natural law must yield before the court's construction of an act that is now used for purposes never intended by its authors.

Commodity Output Breaks Record; Industrial Machine In Its Infancy

Washington, Dec. 4.—"A new industrial revolution is just dawning. A still greater output per hour of work is possible. A still greater quantity of goods can be turned out by our industrial machine."

The above summary of production figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is made by the weekly bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

In its preface to reports on the gain in output of American industry, the Bureau of Labor Statistics declares that "a new industrial revolution," perhaps the most remarkable advance in productive efficiency in the history of the modern industrial system, something that "may far exceed in economic importance the series of mechanical inventions in the last quarter of the eighteenth century which transformed English industrial, political and social life," is being experienced in the United States.

The bureau has reported on nine important manufacturing industries. For every hour a man works in an industry thus far examined, he is producing from one-tenth to twice as much as before the war and in most cases from a fourth to a half more. The figures are as follows:

Iron and steel, 25 per cent more in 1924-25 than in 1914-16.

Automobiles, 181 per cent more than in 1916.

Boots and shoes, 17 per cent more than in 1914.

Cement, 57 per cent more than in 1914.

Leather, 28 per cent more than in 1914.

Flour, 39 per cent more than in 1914.

Cane sugar, 27 per cent more than in 1914.

Meat packing, 10 per cent more than in 1909.

Petroleum refining, 77 per cent more than in 1914.

"This remarkable increase in output is due in part to managerial expertness, in part to new inventions, in part to a speeding up process, and in part to more experienced and better paid labor," says the weekly bulletin of the N. C. W. C. "That industry is still far away from full efficiency and that an even greater production an hour is possible is common knowledge and has been frequently shown by engineers either through individual investigations or committee reports of their organizations.

"The new industrial revolution gives those in control of it still greater strength. This makes it all the more necessary for labor unions, co-operative societies and governments to now do what is required to bend the new industrial revolution to the welfare of those who work in it and those who buy its products."

Vessel Owners' Blacklist Scheme Outlawed By U. S. High Court

Washington, Dec. 4.—The United States Supreme Court has ruled that employment offices maintained by Pacific Coast anti-union shipping associations interfere with interstate commerce and violate the anti-trust act.

The decision outlaws blacklisting of union seamen, carried on by these associations, through employment offices.

The case came before the court on a writ of certiorari by Cornelius Anderson, suing in behalf of the International Seamen's Union. The Supreme Court condemned the employment offices and remanded the case to the lower court "for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

The ship owners took the employment of seamen out of the hands of their captains and placed all power in employment offices. Seamen were compelled to register in these offices, where they received a certificate which they were obliged to carry in order to secure employment. Through this system the ship owners selected those whom they could control and blacklisted others. The most efficient seamen were driven out of the service.

When a registered seaman's turn came, he had to take the employment offered or none, whether it was suited to his qualifications or whether he wished to engage on that particular vessel. Officers of vessels were deprived of the right to select seamen whom they deemed most desirable, and who would assure safety at sea.

Without a compliance of the employment office regulations no seaman could be employed on any vessel owned or operated by members of the associations.

The court was unanimous in its opposition to the shipping employment offices. Associate Justice Stone took no part in the consideration or decision of the case. When he was attorney general the International Seamen's Union brought the facts before him and urged that the Department of Justice challenge the ship owners' violation of law. He declined on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient. The union then took up the fight and financed all costs. It will have to continue this policy before the lower courts.

"The master's exclusive right to select men for his vessel is part of the law of the sea that is probably as old as navigation," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union. "This law is based upon the necessity for safety at sea and the experience that can be obtained only in this way. In two previous decisions the Supreme Court emphasized this necessity by deciding that the master has the sole right to select his seamen. The law of the sea makes safety paramount.

"England used the registration system of employing seamen for many years. The gradual deterioration of the personnel became so manifest that defenders of the system were forced to admit the fact, and the system was abolished."

GREEDY THEATRICAL PROMOTERS MAY FORCE CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS

New York, Dec. 4.—Censorship of the stage is probable if a small group of greedy theatrical producers continue their present policy, warns Grant Stewart, editor of Equity, official magazine of the Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

Membership of Actors' Equity includes every American theatrical star. Editor Stewart expresses the view of this membership in pleading that the stage, rather than law, set its house in order.

"At various times and places and in almost every imaginable way Equity has signified its aversion to the institution of censorship," says Editor Stewart. "That feeling is also shared by the majority of producing managers, who show their sentiments by refraining from producing plays which would lend color to a demand for censorship.

"There is still a minority of managers, small numerically, but important theatrically, which seems determined to see how far it is possible to go without provoking a demand for censorship too strong to be withstood.

"Public tolerance is elastic, but like all things elastic it can be stretched only so far, and a number of signs have indicated that the public's faith in the ability of the stage to regulate its own morals and managers is wearing pretty thin in spots.

"If, then, in spite of the Actors' Equity Association, the play jury, and any and all devices erected to prevent censorship, a sudden burst of outraged public righteousness thrusts that censorship upon an unwilling theater, it may be just as well to realize where the responsibility for the upheaval should lie.

"It is too much to expect that these managers should accept that responsibility and acknowledge their share of it. They will be the first to cry out against the curb on creative genius imposed by censorship, and their cry will no doubt ring loud against the shackles in which the theater will lie.

"But the fact will still remain that if they hadn't produced certain plays there would have been no widespread demand for censorship."

SENATE WILL PROBE VARE-WILSON FIGHT

Washington, Dec. 4.—At this session of Congress an effort will be made to extend the power of the senate committee that was created to probe primary slush funds.

Friends of the committee question whether it has the power to go beyond primary elections. To remove this doubt they would make the committee's power specific. Action by this Congress is necessary. Postponement until the next Congress will make it possible, under the Pennsylvania law, to destroy the ballots in that state cast in the November election in the senatorial race between Congressman Vare and former Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Exclusive of Philadelphia, Wilson carried the state by 50,000, but was defeated for election, it is charged, by manipulation and corruption in Philadelphia.

In one polling booth of the 34th ward of that city the returns gave Wilson no votes. The tally sheet gave him 35. In another polling booth of the same ward the returns gave him one vote, but the tally sheet shows 41.

Under the state law a cross opposite Wilson's name on an otherwise "straight" Republican ticket should be counted for him. This provision was ignored times without number.

Machine methods that Wilson had to face were indicated by Henry A. Mackey, Vare lieutenant, testifying before the senate committee that held hearings on the May primaries.

"There are," Mackey said, "twenty wards in Philadelphia where there is no necessity of wasting any material at all. What we call the first twenty wards in Philadelphia are the river wards where the foreign population is, and if you ask them the party they will vote for, they will name the division leaders."

RATES NOT LOWERED BY POWER COMBINES

New York, Dec. 4.—Domestic consumers of electricity have not benefitted by lower rates as a result of combination of these public utility corporations, according to a report by the Committee on Coal and Giant Power, a body which describes itself as a group of citizens representing various activities.

The report states that the power industry of the country is capitalized at about $8,000,000,000, and that 66 per cent of the industry is controlled by 13 groups operating chiefly in New York state. It says in part:

"The concentration of control in the hands of a few companies is supposed to result in economies and efficiencies which will be reflected in the rates charged to the consumers. In the six years from 1920 to 1925 the power industry as a whole reports an increase in production of 50.6 per cent, an increase in gross revenues of 66 per cent, and a decrease in operating ratio of 21 per cent. Yet during this period average retail lighting rates have gone down only five mills, one-half cent, which is a decrease of 6.25 per cent from their 1920 level."

The committee reports that the power companies have done "a land office business in acquiring each other." In this connection it says:

"They have built for themselves a series of superimposed holding companies which not only gather the profits of the operating companies in a less conspicuous manner, but raise a series of problems for both investors in their stock and for the consumers of light and power. Their existence has changed the face of the regulatory question confronting the Public Service Commission. The adequacy of its present power to protect the public is now seriously questioned."

RADIOGRAM SERVICE ESTABLISHED BY LABOR

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The Chicago Federation of Labor's wireless station (WCFL) maintains a radiogram service and is now competing with Western Union and the Postal Telegraph. Wireless messages can be forwarded to Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Columbus, Duluth and other cities. Connections will be made with Indianapolis and Washington in the near future.

Radio messages are picked up by telephone on the other end and are delivered almost immediately.

BARON TAKAHIRA IS DEAD

Washington, Dec. 4.—Cables from Japan announce the death of Baron Takahira, former Japanese ambassador to the United States. Two decades ago he negotiated the diplomatic "gentlemen's agreement" between the two countries, following an acute situation over Japanese immigration. The agreement was supposed to check the entrance of these laborers. Congress annulled the agreement when it passed the existing immigration law.

CONGRESS CONVENES FOR SHORT SESSION

Washington, Dec. 4.—The last session of the sixty-ninth Congress convenes the first Monday in December, and will adjourn sine die on March 3, next year. This session is generally occupied with appropriation bills, but the farm question, tax reduction, Muscle Shoals, tariff laws, the Pennsylvania and Illinois senatorial elections, and prohibition, together with the near approach of the coming presidential campaign, promises to make the session more or less sensational.

The Muscle Shoals fight will revolve around whether this natural resource shall be leased to private interests or held by the government.

Aid to the farmers has caused sharp divisions. The president is backing a bill that will enable farmers to market their products more directly to the consumers, thereby eliminating middle men. The farm section will urge the principle contained in the McNary-Haugen bill, which was before the last congress. This provides for government aid in marketing surplus crops that will be sold abroad for less than domestic prices. The prohibition issue will hardly get beyond the propaganda stage at this session. Both sides will attempt to strengthen their lines for the next congressional and presidential campaigns.

It is agreed that the plan to register aliens can not be passed. Organized labor led the fight against this proposal.

GOVERNOR'S PARTING SHOT

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 4.—Governor Richardson's parting shot at organized labor in this state is his reappointment of Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson as a member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission.

Mrs. Phillips attracted state-wide attention by voting with another member of the commission to reduce the women's weekly minimum wage of $16.

STEREOTYPERS LOCKED OUT

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 4.—The Sun and Telegram, morning and evening newspapers here, have locked out their organized stereotypers.

CHILDREN INJURED BY SPECIAL POLICE

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 4.—Declaring he has seen police assault strikers' children in the vicinity of the Forstmann & Huffman mill in Garfield, Councilman Moro of the Garfield city council demanded the discharge of special police who have been employed during the 10-months' textile strike.

The councilman made his plea when the city council was considering the request of taxpayers that these specials be relieved from duty.

The police are accused of strike-breaking activities by strikers and business men. Several attempts have been made to pry them off the city payroll, but this is opposed by Mayor Burke, who is an employe of Botany Mills.

Garfield is one of the four cities affected by the strike of 16,000 textile workers. The other cities are Passaic, Lodi and Clifton. The mills that lead opposition to the workers are Forstmann & Huffman and Botany.

STRIKERS ARE JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 4.—Circuit Judge George A. Crow jailed and fined 29 striking enamel workers for violating his injunction not to picket two manufacturing plants in this city. One unionist was sentenced to 120 days in jail, two to 90 days and seven to 60 days. Fines range from $25 to $200.

The strikers wanted to go to jail, but were persuaded to accept bail and agree to an appeal that the constitutionality of the state law limiting injunctions, may be tested. This law was passed by the last General Assembly.

The strikers are members of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes. The struck plants are the Belleville Enameling and Stamping Company and the Roesch Enamel Range Company.

The Associated Industries, representing business interests, is aiding the two concerns with a view of retarding organization among the workers.

IMPARTIAL WAGE BOARD CONDEMNED BY UNIONS

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—Organized building craftsmen in this district repudiate the so-called Impartial Wage Board.

"This board," the unionists say, "was instituted by the anti-union Industrial Association as a substitute for collective bargaining. If this can be forced upon building trade union workers, a like process can be arranged for other trades."

NO LABOR SCARCITY; IMPORTS NOT NEEDED

Vancouver, British Columbia, Dec. 4.—The Dominion government's decision that it will accept agricultural workers and domestics from England is protested by organized workers, who see in this move a side-door attack on their living standards.

"There is supposed to be a demand for agricultural workers and domestics, but judging from reports there is an oversupply of both kinds," the Labor Statesman says.

"Farmers had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary workers during harvesting, which is the only time any great demand is made. Idle men could be found in almost every town on the prairies. In Calgary the authorities were called upon to feed or provide work for the large army of unemployed.

"Domestic servants are also plentiful. In this city at the present time, and for a considerable time past, domestics have been compelled to put up with all kinds of abuses because there are plenty of these workers available and other jobs are scarce."

STARTS PUBLICITY BUREAU

Indianapolis, Dec. 4.—James M. Lynch, former president of the International Typographical Union, will engage in publicity for international unions. The firm name will be Lynch, Calkins and Associates. He will be assisted by Harry R. Calkins, a former newspaper man, who conducted the publicity department of the International Typographical Union the past two years.

MEAT CUTTERS GAIN

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Meat Cutters' Union No. 546 and the Retail Meat Dealers' Association signed a two-years' agreement. Weekly minimum rates are increased from $42.50 to $45.

UNPAID FEMALE LABOR BRINGS RICHES TO FEW

New York, Dec. 4.—If a person invested $1,000 in the 5 and 10 cent store corporation of S. S. Kresge & Co. in 1913 that stock would now be worth $73,260. The same investment in Woolworth 5 and 10 cent store stock would now have a market value of $18,400.

Both corporations are noted for low wages paid to unorganized women and girls.

CHINESE LOWER WAGES

Vancouver, British Columbia, Dec. 4.—Mill owners are using Chinese strikebreakers to enforce a wage reduction of 5 cents an hour. The provincial government set a rate of 40 cents an hour, but the mill owners object.

The Chinese previously agreed with organized white employes that they would co-operate in holding the 40-cent rate. When the reduction took place and the white men suspended work the Chinamen stuck to their jobs.

MAY REHEAR DECISION

Washington, Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court has been asked for a 60-day extension of time to prepare a petition for a rehearing of its decision that the president may remove postmasters or other officials without the advice or consent of the senate.

The decision was made in the case of a Portland, Oregon, postmaster and is far-reaching in its effect.

THE CHARITY MILL IS HUMAN WASTAGE

By MISS JANE BARCLAY
Social Worker, Toronto, Ontario

Whenever relief money is spent to support an able-bodied man, or one who might be able-bodied if properly nourished, there is a waste of man power—the greatest loss to the state, far more to be reckoned with than the millions of dollars and cents. Yet thousands of complacent people are proud of the growing millions for charity; not for the purpose of removing the need for its expenditure, but merely to fill up the gap. Ameliorative measures, charity under many guises, leave the working man less capable, less fit to look after himself and to regain the standing which he may have lost through faults not his own, but common to all humanity.

Crust tossing does not cure begging. People and governments must learn that the day of the dole is past. As an aftermath there looms up "made-to-order" machinery to deal with the intricate entanglements of human nature. The charitably inclined public merely tread the mill and keep the wheels going with cash, while the machine, dealing out charity, investigates, catalogues, devises, surveys without end, plans boxes at Christmas and fresh air camps for the summer, holds its head high above the stench of crowded rooms and damp cellars, and saves its soul twice a year, only to let misery run for cover wherever it may please the rest of the time.

This charity machine states, during its publicity campaign, that its particular brand of organization will protect the business man from the annoying sight of the miserable, and save his time, I suppose, that he may play more golf.

I am interested in this particular machine and I know its workings. I know, moreover, that it must be drastically changed by the very people it menaces. Sad, but true it is, that only those who have actually suffered from the machine can understand it. Indeed, only they seem capable of realizing that it not only falls short of relieving suffering, but actually causes it. Those whose business it is to supervise the machine and keep it going, do not seem at all interested in the output. The machine is the whole thing and raising money to buy its power is undoubtedly their greatest achievement.

To this condition which we have all helped to create we are mildly indifferent. Some will say, "There is work in the country—there is no need for any man or woman to be unemployed." "It is a condition for which the individual is responsible. Lack of thrift, lack of ability, feeble-mindedness," etc. The fact remains that this evil condition exists and that we are treating its causes lightly and refusing to deal adequately with a remedy.

Instead of intelligently getting at the cause in each individual instance we are organizing financial federations so that business men will know as little as possible about it and be saved the time and trouble of listening to its plaintiff requests. We are asking for larger grants to keep up Old Men's Homes, Old Women's Homes, Fresh Air Funds, Children's Institutions, Social Service Councils, Reformatories, etc. Each of these organizations help to make up one of the largest, most expensive and most elaborately organized cogs in our civilization.

It is upon the working man that this organization feeds, and it is the working man from whom must come the machine's re-organization, so that the man and not the machine will be the important factor.

What are you going to do about it?